

THE NEWS OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn and Long Island readers of The Tribune receive the complete regular New York City edition of the paper, with a special display of Brooklyn news added.

IT WILL BE BOROUGH HALL.

WHEN BROOKLYN BECOMES A PART OF THE GREATER CITY.

DEPUTIES OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS WILL HAVE OFFICES IN THE PRESENT CITY HALL AND TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF THIS PORTION OF NEW YORK.

Brooklyn City Hall will not be a relic of the past, of value only as a monument to the days of the city's independent existence, when Brooklyn ceased to be a city and became a borough on January 1. The notion has entered the minds of some people that the hall can be used as a library or for some similar purpose after consolidation is realized, but they forget that the new charter provides for the branch offices of the departments of the city government in the Borough Hall of Brooklyn. The City Hall is to be the Borough Hall, in which deputies or assistants of the city officials will maintain the offices of the departments. The new charter contemplates the joining of the departments of Brooklyn and Queens in several of the departments, so the prospect is that the Brooklyn Borough Hall will be the branch office of the New York City Hall for the management of the entire Long Island section of the new city.

The only room in either of Brooklyn's city buildings, the City Hall and the Municipal Building, for which there will be little need in the new order of things is the Common Council Chamber. Neither branch of the Municipal Assembly will have any use for the Common Council Chamber, and the room is much too large for the meetings of the boards of local improvement. Tammany may find some use for the big room, with its luxurious fittings and its newly frescoed walls and ceiling.

The Mayor's office will be the official headquarters of the president of the borough, and Edward M. Gault, who two years ago was kept out of the office of Mayor by a small matter of two thousand votes, will now walk in and possess the land as borough president. The boards of local improvement will doubtless hold their meetings in his rooms. The Mayor's rooms are the old rooms in the City Hall which have not been refitted and newly furnished within the last two years. The other rooms are in better condition than ever before.

It is not likely that Controller-elect Coler will find that he needs all the room in Controller Palmer's corner of the City Hall for the use of the deputies he may assign to Brooklyn. This is one of the offices which will be selected almost entirely in the New York headquarters. The new Controller, whose "auditing bureau" will be one of the largest branches of his establishment, Auditor Sutton's well-appointed rooms, on the main floor of the hall, will be the headquarters of the deputy auditors whom Mr. Coler will select from local improvements in the Borough of Brooklyn will be examined and settled by the Controller.

The Police Department and the Bureau of Correction will have their branches in the Municipal Building, under the command of deputies who are responsible for their chiefs in the main headquarters. Each of the departments of water supply, electricity, lighting and bridges will have a branch office in Brooklyn, and the only places for them to do business will be in the City Hall.

LEVELLING "ST. RONAN'S WELL."

THE FLUSHING BLUFF BEING MADE INTO SITES FOR DWELLINGS.

St. Ronan's Well, a hill in Jackson-ave., near Flushing, is rapidly being levelled into a plain, upon which will soon be erected a row of modern suburban cottages. In a short time even the ghosts of those who used to frequent it will be unable to recognize the spot. This place was at one time a part of the farm of the Rev. Francis Doughty, who in 1822 received a grant of 13,000 acres. It was given by Mr. Doughty to his medical friend, Dr. Van Der Donk. The doctor, from his great learning, was called a Yonker. The hill was thus called Yonker Island, under which name it went for some years. In course of time Dr. Van Der Donk fell in love with Miss Doughty. Day after day they went together to the wooded heights, where the doctor proved an adept wooer. After his death his young widow was married to Hugh O'Neale, Doughty's Revolutionary War Yonker Island served as an important lookout for Hessian and British officers, with the aid of field glasses could discern at a great distance the approach of ships or troops.

There is a legend connected with the old mansion, which went under the name of "The Hall." It is said that a French nobleman, in exile, went to live there in retirement. He had with him his son, François, a dashing young man, and a daughter, a girl of surpassing beauty. The wedding day had been set, and the preparations for the affair were being made. François brought a friend to "The Hall" to visit him. The friend, whose name was St. Ronan Carlyle, immediately fell deeply in love with his host's fiancée. In his uncontrollable passion he begged and besought her to elope with him. But, so the traditions say, his pleadings were in vain. Having grown desperate, the hot-blooded young man threw the faithful girl headlong into a well, and after shooting himself he fell in after her. The bodies were not found for some time. Since that day the place has gone by the name of the ill-fated lovers.

About twenty years ago the point was a well-known resort for picnics and sporting affairs. For years until the hotel was destroyed by fire it was almost every day the scene of some exciting occurrence. A prizefight between George Siddons and "Barney the Kid" drew a crowd from all over the country. The property was finally purchased by John Higgins, a contractor of Flushing, and he gave it to his son, a young man of New-Mexico. They secured the land for \$50,000. Mr. Higgins had visions of a fortune. He would use the land for various purposes and dispose of the land for road building. The plans were being levelled he would cut it up into building lots. But on account of hard times the plans could not be carried out, and it is said that the property was lost to him through poor management.

Two years ago most of the property was bought by Reynolds & Burns, contractors, who built long piers into the bay and sold sand to be carried to the city. This work has been carried on at intervals for some time, although it is not known who owns the property at present. The earth is now being carted away to be used in the construction of the causeway from Corona to Flushing Bridge.

The once beautiful headland has long since lost its distinguishing features, and any one coming back from the old days would have a long search to locate St. Ronan's Well.

TO BUILD A TROLLEY CONNECTION.

CITIZENS, THE RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE CITY COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING ABOUT AVENUE C.

It is expected that work will be begun by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in laying its long-deferred tracks in Avenue C, Flatbush, early this week. The work has been delayed on account of the inability to secure the proper number of consents. The railroad company has now consented to lease one-third of the expense of maintaining the street. As the city did not have enough money to carry out that improvement, some of the taxpayers, out of gratitude to the railroad company, have guaranteed to secure the cost of macadamizing the railroad will be, it is estimated, \$1,000.

A line is intended to connect in time with the Bath Beach and Bayside line. The tracks will be carried under the Ocean Park through a subway. The new route will be Avenue C to Westview, to Bayside, to Fort-lymouth-st., to the Bath Beach division.

TWO PLACES FILLED.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

HENRY A. POWELL TO SUCCEED JAMES L. BENNETT AS UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, AND WILLIAM J. TAYLOR TO SUCCEED J. H. MCCOY IN THE POSTOFFICE.

Two Federal appointments for Brooklyn will be announced at the beginning of the new year. A United States District-Attorney will be named to succeed James L. Bennett, and Postmaster Francis



HENRY A. POWELL.

H. Wilson will name his first assistant, who will take the place now held by J. H. McCoy. Register Henry A. Powell is the man who will in all probability be the new District-Attorney, and Postmaster Francis H. Wilson has selected Assessor William J. Taylor as his assistant. The appointment of the District-Attorney will first be announced in Washington, and Postmaster Wilson already been assigned to a prominent place in his office in the Federal Building. Both announcements will be made on or about January 1, and while Mr. Taylor will assume his new duties on that date, Register Powell will not begin his work in the Federal Building until some time later.

Mr. Powell has the endorsement of most of the leading Republicans of Brooklyn in his candidacy for the District-Attorneyship. He has been conspicuous in recent factional quarrels than most of his associates in the party management. He has always opposed the leadership of Jacob Worth, but he did not join with Mr. Worth's enemies last summer in attempting to turn over the so-called Wilson faction to Platt. He was selected as the Republican candidate for District-Attorney of Kings County, and although he was defeated with the other Republican county nominees, he ran about ten thousand votes ahead of the Republican ticket. Register Powell became prominent in politics as a resident of the Nineteenth Ward, but he now lives in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and has already been elected to the office of county clerk in ward's political circles. He has been spoken of as the most available leader for the county organization.

Register Powell is now the junior member of the law firm of Foley & Powell, in the Post Office Building in New-York, but he was for a number of years a clerk in the law office of the late Judge William J. Taylor. He is a powerful speaker, and is frequently called upon for speeches at public gatherings. He held the chairmanship of the county convention of 1885. Assessor William J. Taylor, of the Twenty-fifth Ward, who has been selected by Postmaster Wilson as his first assistant, is well known in Republican circles in Brooklyn, and by many is regarded as the coming leader of the Twenty-fifth



WILLIAM J. TAYLOR.

Selected for the office of Assistant Postmaster.

Ward. Mr. Sharkey's friends scoff at this suggestion, however. Mr. Taylor was born forty-eight years ago in Manhattan, County, and lived there until about nineteen years ago, when he came to Brooklyn, making his home in the Nineteenth Ward. He was employed by the Administration he held a Federal office in connection with the Bureau of Animal Industry, a branch of the Department of Agriculture. He was promoted to a meat inspector in the employ of the city under Mayors Schermer and Wurstler, and was appointed assessor by Mayor La Guardia in September, 1896. Mr. Taylor is an indefatigable worker at whatever he undertakes, and to this he owes his position as assessor.

Postmaster Wilson yesterday gave Mr. McCoy notice that his services would no longer be needed as assessor. Mr. Wilson told him that there was nothing against him personally, but that he had decided to have no one in the executive department of the postoffice who was not in political accord with the McKinley Administration. Mr. McCoy was a popular official, and is regarded as an expert in postoffice administration. He became a clerk in July, 1883, and was promoted to the superintendency of Station W, and in 1893 he became Assistant Postmaster.

OBITUARY.

MRS. EMMA KEEGAN.

Mrs. Emma Keegan, thirty-five years old, the wife of Abraham Keegan, of the Thirtieth Ward, died at her home, No. 92 Fort Hamilton-ave., on Friday. Mrs. Keegan was an old member of St. Patrick's Church, Fourth-ave. and Ninety-fifth-st., and was prominent in charitable and church circles. The funeral will be held to-morrow. A solemn requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church at 9:30 o'clock. Burial will be in Holy Cross Cemetery.

MRS. MARY A. WILLS.

Mrs. Mary A. Wills, of 67 Franklin-ave., died at her home on Friday evening. She was the widow of W. C. Wills, one of the oldest citizens of Brooklyn at the time of his death. She leaves two sons and three daughters.

COMPETING FOR A CADETSHIP.

The following Brooklyn boys took the competitive examination for appointment to West Point which was held yesterday morning in Public School No. 78, in Pacific-st. Frederick W. Hinchley, Jr., son of the ex-Register of Arrivals; Daniel A. Menocal, son of Chief Engineer Menocal of the Navy Department; Albert S. Raven, No. 154 Henry-st.; George E. Monahan, No. 258 Gates-ave.; William St. George, No. 3 Gates-ave.; George Joseph Warburton, No. 100 Henry-st.; Frederick J. Leichten, No. 1 Lafayette-ave.; and John Olsen, No. 102 Union-st.

Brooklyn Advertisements.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STERLING PIANOS.

We Want to Remind You That there is no time like the present to purchase

A PIANO.

You have been thinking the matter over long enough.

There's nothing to be gained by waiting or looking any longer.

THE PIANO

you want is here. Your judgment tells you it should be a

STERLING.

Sterlings Are Old and Reliable.

More than 110,000 Sterling Pianos and Organs now in use.

A SECRET.

Many dealers wonder how we sell high grade pianos at such a small price.

It's an Open Secret.

We are the largest manufacturers of pianos in the United States. We sell more pianos than any other manufacturer or dealer. Our great volume of business reduces manufacturing and selling expenses.

THE SECRET.

Large Sales. Small Expense. One Profit. Low Prices.

WE MANUFACTURE

Every Piano we sell and give a guarantee that protects you for years to come.

STERLINGS

Possess more points of

GOODNESS

Than any other Piano made.

Come and be convinced.

PIANO BARGAINS.

Remember the choicest will go first, so come early.

- 1 Nearly New Chickering Upright, \$240.00.
- 1 Slightly Used Marshall Upright, \$190.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$70.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$70.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$120.00.
- 2 Strictly New Uprights, \$210.00.
- 12 Good Squares, \$35.00.
- 7 Extra Fine Large Squares, \$60.00.
- 5 Large Fancy Top Organs, \$25.00 to \$50.00.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

Opposite Montauk Theater.

W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STERLING PIANOS.

GETTING TO DOLLAR GAS.

IT IS A SLOW PROCESS, BUT ANOTHER STEP WILL BE REACHED ON JANUARY 1.

FIVE CENTS TO BE TAKEN OFF THE PRICE THEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAST LAW PASSED.

FUEL GAS MAY BE INTRODUCED NEXT—THE THIRTIETH PRACTISED BY THE TRUST.

While householders are waiting for the somewhat chimerical dollar gas, the new graduated reduction gas law is slowly grinding out cheaper gas. Ever since the bill by which the gas magnates headed off dollar gas last spring became a law, gas bills by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company have been made out at the rate of \$1.29 a thousand cubic feet. Beginning with January 1, gas in Brooklyn will cost the consumer only \$1.15 a thousand cubic feet. This is enough less than the original \$1.25 to make an appreciable difference even on a small bill, and will be accepted gratefully, even though it is a small concession. To a man who burns 5,000 feet of gas a month it will mean a saving of 50 cents in that time over the original cost.

The Graduated Reduction law requires a reduction of five cents a year until the price reaches \$1. when it will remain at that figure. If the Legislature does not give the people what they want sooner, \$1 gas will get here under the present law on January 1, 1901.

These figures apply only to private consumers. The city, beginning at \$1, is to have a reduction of two and a half cents each year. From January 1 the city will get gas at 97½ cents, and the reduction will be until 90 cents is reached. There the reduction will stop. The city has entered into a contract with the gas company for five years on the same basis as that of the law quoted. It was first understood, however, that such a contract could not prevent the city from having the immediate benefit of a more liberal gas measure if by any unforeseen accident such a measure should become a law. The reduction from \$1.29 to \$1.15 means a total saving of \$750 for the year to Brooklyn consumers, according to the calculation of an officer of the company.

The Brooklyn Union Company still has under consideration the idea of selling a cheaper gas for fuel purposes. It is in a convenient position to do this, inasmuch as the consolidation of seven competing companies has given it possession of two sets of pipes in every important street of the city. One of these pipes is necessarily unused, now that competition is a thing of the past, and the unused pipe might just as well be occupied in carrying gas for cooking and heating purposes. There would be just as much money in fuel gas at 75 cents as there is in illuminating gas at the present price charged. The carbonizing process by which gas gets its illuminating quality is what makes gas expensive in the manufacture. Without that process the fluid will furnish almost as much heat.

The chief reason which seems to make the company hesitate in giving an improvement which would undoubtedly be popular, and which has been successfully introduced in other cities, is the cost of putting in additional meters, because each family which would use fuel gas would have to have a separate meter. This would be fully compensated for, however, by the larger quantity of gas that would be used for cooking and heating than now.

The trust is nothing it not thrifty, and only when it is convinced that cheap fuel gas means more money in the treasury than it reaches a favorable decision. A new explication of the trust's thrift is the conversion of the headquarters of the Citizens' company at No. 120 Atlantic-ave. into a general repair shop. When meters and other things got out of order they were formerly sent to the manufacturing plant. Now they are sent to the Atlantic-ave. repair shop. The work there is under the supervision of W. K. Rosseter, assistant secretary of the company.

A Tribune reporter asked Mr. Rosseter recently if his company did not receive a good many complaints about the quality of the gas. He replied, "But you must remember this is a big city, with a large population, and many people. Complaints of the quality of the gas almost in-

Brooklyn Advertisements.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STERLING PIANOS.

We Want to Remind You That there is no time like the present to purchase

A PIANO.

You have been thinking the matter over long enough.

There's nothing to be gained by waiting or looking any longer.

THE PIANO

you want is here. Your judgment tells you it should be a

STERLING.

Sterlings Are Old and Reliable.

More than 110,000 Sterling Pianos and Organs now in use.

A SECRET.

Many dealers wonder how we sell high grade pianos at such a small price.

It's an Open Secret.

We are the largest manufacturers of pianos in the United States. We sell more pianos than any other manufacturer or dealer. Our great volume of business reduces manufacturing and selling expenses.

THE SECRET.

Large Sales. Small Expense. One Profit. Low Prices.

WE MANUFACTURE

Every Piano we sell and give a guarantee that protects you for years to come.

STERLINGS

Possess more points of

GOODNESS

Than any other Piano made.

Come and be convinced.

PIANO BARGAINS.

Remember the choicest will go first, so come early.

- 1 Nearly New Chickering Upright, \$240.00.
- 1 Slightly Used Marshall Upright, \$190.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$70.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$70.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$120.00.
- 2 Strictly New Uprights, \$210.00.
- 12 Good Squares, \$35.00.
- 7 Extra Fine Large Squares, \$60.00.
- 5 Large Fancy Top Organs, \$25.00 to \$50.00.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

Opposite Montauk Theater.

W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STERLING PIANOS.

GETTING TO DOLLAR GAS.

IT IS A SLOW PROCESS, BUT ANOTHER STEP WILL BE REACHED ON JANUARY 1.

FIVE CENTS TO BE TAKEN OFF THE PRICE THEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAST LAW PASSED.

FUEL GAS MAY BE INTRODUCED NEXT—THE THIRTIETH PRACTISED BY THE TRUST.

While householders are waiting for the somewhat chimerical dollar gas, the new graduated reduction gas law is slowly grinding out cheaper gas. Ever since the bill by which the gas magnates headed off dollar gas last spring became a law, gas bills by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company have been made out at the rate of \$1.29 a thousand cubic feet. Beginning with January 1, gas in Brooklyn will cost the consumer only \$1.15 a thousand cubic feet. This is enough less than the original \$1.25 to make an appreciable difference even on a small bill, and will be accepted gratefully, even though it is a small concession. To a man who burns 5,000 feet of gas a month it will mean a saving of 50 cents in that time over the original cost.

The Graduated Reduction law requires a reduction of five cents a year until the price reaches \$1. when it will remain at that figure. If the Legislature does not give the people what they want sooner, \$1 gas will get here under the present law on January 1, 1901.

These figures apply only to private consumers. The city, beginning at \$1, is to have a reduction of two and a half cents each year. From January 1 the city will get gas at 97½ cents, and the reduction will be until 90 cents is reached. There the reduction will stop. The city has entered into a contract with the gas company for five years on the same basis as that of the law quoted. It was first understood, however, that such a contract could not prevent the city from having the immediate benefit of a more liberal gas measure if by any unforeseen accident such a measure should become a law. The reduction from \$1.29 to \$1.15 means a total saving of \$750 for the year to Brooklyn consumers, according to the calculation of an officer of the company.

The Brooklyn Union Company still has under consideration the idea of selling a cheaper gas for fuel purposes. It is in a convenient position to do this, inasmuch as the consolidation of seven competing companies has given it possession of two sets of pipes in every important street of the city. One of these pipes is necessarily unused, now that competition is a thing of the past, and the unused pipe might just as well be occupied in carrying gas for cooking and heating purposes. There would be just as much money in fuel gas at 75 cents as there is in illuminating gas at the present price charged. The carbonizing process by which gas gets its illuminating quality is what makes gas expensive in the manufacture. Without that process the fluid will furnish almost as much heat.

The chief reason which seems to make the company hesitate in giving an improvement which would undoubtedly be popular, and which has been successfully introduced in other cities, is the cost of putting in additional meters, because each family which would use fuel gas would have to have a separate meter. This would be fully compensated for, however, by the larger quantity of gas that would be used for cooking and heating than now.

The trust is nothing it not thrifty, and only when it is convinced that cheap fuel gas means more money in the treasury than it reaches a favorable decision. A new explication of the trust's thrift is the conversion of the headquarters of the Citizens' company at No. 120 Atlantic-ave. into a general repair shop. When meters and other things got out of order they were formerly sent to the manufacturing plant. Now they are sent to the Atlantic-ave. repair shop. The work there is under the supervision of W. K. Rosseter, assistant secretary of the company.

A Tribune reporter asked Mr. Rosseter recently if his company did not receive a good many complaints about the quality of the gas. He replied, "But you must remember this is a big city, with a large population, and many people. Complaints of the quality of the gas almost in-

Brooklyn Advertisements.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STERLING PIANOS.

We Want to Remind You That there is no time like the present to purchase

A PIANO.

You have been thinking the matter over long enough.

There's nothing to be gained by waiting or looking any longer.

THE PIANO

you want is here. Your judgment tells you it should be a

STERLING.

Sterlings Are Old and Reliable.

More than 110,000 Sterling Pianos and Organs now in use.

A SECRET.

Many dealers wonder how we sell high grade pianos at such a small price.

It's an Open Secret.

We are the largest manufacturers of pianos in the United States. We sell more pianos than any other manufacturer or dealer. Our great volume of business reduces manufacturing and selling expenses.

THE SECRET.

Large Sales. Small Expense. One Profit. Low Prices.

WE MANUFACTURE

Every Piano we sell and give a guarantee that protects you for years to come.

STERLINGS

Possess more points of

GOODNESS

Than any other Piano made.

Come and be convinced.

PIANO BARGAINS.

Remember the choicest will go first, so come early.

- 1 Nearly New Chickering Upright, \$240.00.
- 1 Slightly Used Marshall Upright, \$190.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$70.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$70.00.
- 1 Second Hand Upright, \$120.00.
- 2 Strictly New Uprights, \$210.00.
- 12 Good Squares, \$35.00.
- 7 Extra Fine Large Squares, \$60.00.
- 5 Large Fancy Top Organs, \$25.00 to \$50.00.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Warerooms,

536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

Opposite Montauk Theater.

W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

OPEN EVENINGS.

STERLING PIANOS.

GETTING TO DOLLAR GAS.

IT IS A SLOW PROCESS, BUT ANOTHER STEP WILL BE REACHED ON JANUARY 1.

FIVE CENTS TO BE TAKEN OFF THE PRICE THEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAST LAW PASSED.

FUEL GAS MAY BE INTRODUCED NEXT—THE THIRTIETH PRACTISED BY THE TRUST.

While householders are waiting for the somewhat chimerical dollar gas, the new graduated reduction gas law is slowly grinding out cheaper gas. Ever since the bill by which the gas magnates headed off dollar gas last spring became a law, gas bills by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company have been made out at the rate of \$1.29 a thousand cubic feet. Beginning with January 1, gas in Brooklyn will cost the consumer only \$1.15 a thousand cubic feet. This is enough less than the original \$1.25 to make an appreciable difference even on a small bill, and will be accepted gratefully, even though it is a small concession. To a man who burns 5,000 feet of gas a month it will mean a saving of 50 cents in that time over the original cost.

The Graduated Reduction law requires a reduction of five cents a year until the price reaches \$1. when it will remain at that figure. If the Legislature does not give the people what they want sooner, \$1 gas will get here under the present law on January 1, 1901.

These figures apply only to private consumers. The city, beginning at \$1, is to have a reduction of two and a half cents each year. From January 1 the city will get gas at 97½ cents, and the reduction will be until 90 cents is reached. There the reduction will stop. The city has entered into a contract with the gas company for five years on the same basis as that of the law quoted. It was first understood, however, that such a contract could